

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Train, Three Cents.

WOMAN'S LIFE MAY DEPEND
ON FINDING ORPHAN GIRL.

Child Replaced Her Infant Which Died, and After Separation From Little One She Grieves Continually—Husband and Daughter Come From New York to St. Louis to Prosecute Search.

MRS. AUGUSTA GOEBEL,
Of New York, and her adopted daughter, Annie, aged 3. The child is now sought in St. Louis by Miss Emily Goebel.

In an effort to locate and recover a little girl who lived with them for nearly three years, Miss Emily Goebel of No. 23 East Ninety-sixth street, New York, and her father, Louis Goebel, have come to this city, believing that the life of the girl's mother, Mrs. Louis Goebel, depends upon their discovery of the child. Mrs. Goebel, they assert, is now sick in New York, broken-hearted over the loss of the little one.

The missing child was sent to Mrs. Goebel on the day of her birth, nearly three years ago, from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, to take the place of her child which had been born the same day, but which died. On account of the mother's condition her physician and family led her to believe that the orphan was her own child and kept her in this belief for several weeks.

When the deception was finally revealed to Mrs. Goebel, she had become so strongly attached to the little girl that she was unwilling to give her up. The child lived with the Goebel family for two years and a half and was then reclaimed by the orphan asylum, having reached the prescribed age for the sisters to take her back.

Mrs. Goebel offered to adopt her, but the sisters of the orphanage would not consent. The little girl was taken away. With forty-six other children, she was sent by the asylum to St. Louis for adoption.

Mrs. Goebel has been dependent over the loss of the little girl and as time passed became almost broken hearted, according to Miss Goebel's story. So critical did her mother's condition become that Miss Goebel and her father decided to come to this city and endeavor to locate the girl.

The child was known as Annie, and is described by Miss Goebel as being of dark complexion, with large black eyes and dark brown hair. She weighed about forty pounds, and had a small mole on the little toe of the right foot.

Miss Goebel and her father are now staying at No. 346 South Broadway, and if they succeed in locating the child will make an effort to legally adopt her. A special dispatch to The Republic from New York last night says:

"Mrs. Augusta Goebel has sold out all her furniture and vanished from her former residence, No. 32 East Ninety-sixth street. Mrs. Goebel's husband and daughter, Emily, are now in St. Louis, in an effort to locate a child, who was taken from Mrs. Goebel by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum managers, and it is said, was sent West."

"The child was placed in Mrs. Goebel's care by the asylum authorities, when an infant. When she had reached the prescribed age—3½ years—the baby was taken away. Mrs. Goebel agreed to adopt her, but the sisters in charge of the orphanage would not permit this, and demanded the return of the baby who was reluctantly given up. Since the child was taken from her, Mrs. Goebel has grieved continually."

GIRL PERSUADES MAYOR TO
FREE FATHER AND BROTHER.

Pearl Morgan, 16 years old, secured the release of her father and brother from the Workhouse to aid in finding the body of a younger brother who was drowned at the foot of O'Fallon street yesterday morning.

The girl acted on her own initiative, and secured the first Mayor's writ which Mayor Wells has issued without first consulting the sentencing judge.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning Little Steve Morgan, Jr., 10 years old, asked his mother's permission to go to the home of George Young, who lives at No. 1215 Lewis street. The two boys then went to the foot of O'Fallon street, where there is an old piling. There the Young boy went swimming, while Little Morgan paddled in the water, clinging to the trestle work. He lost his hold and called for help, then called for his mother and again at his rank.

With the two boys was a dog belonging to George Young. Seeing the distress of Little Steve Morgan the dog sprang from the top of the trestle work and tried to save the child. But in his jump he struck the boy's head. The child sank and did not reappear.

PEARL MORGAN,
Who induced Mayor Wells to release her father and brother from the Workhouse.

Assured that the body would not come to the surface, George Young, who is but 11 years old, ran to the home of Mrs. Morgan at No. 1217 North Tenth street, where the mother was doing sewing to earn a living for herself and children. Her husband and her oldest son were in the Workhouse, and of the seven other children only Pearl was old enough to work, while another daughter is blind. When Mrs. Morgan learned of her son's death she sent for Pearl, who was employed in a paper warehouse.

After going to the river where her brother had just been drowned, Pearl Morgan walked to the City Hall and asked to see the Mayor. She was referred to Secretary McConeky, who listened to her story and sent her to Sergeant Dawson. She told the Sergeant that in 1899 her father had been sent to the Workhouse, but had escaped. October 8, 1900, he had been sent to the Workhouse again, under the name of Steve Smith, to serve a three months' sentence for assault to kill. Being recognized he was held to serve out his unexpired term. Her older brother, Will, had been sent to the Workhouse June 3 to serve a \$20 fine for trespassing.

Sergeant Dawson took the girl to Mayor Wells. They telephoned to Carr Street Police Station and found that her statements were true. Then the Mayor ordered the release of both the Morgans. Word came back from the Workhouse that Steve Morgan was at work more than a mile away and would not return before 5 p. m. "Send a messenger there and have him released immediately," ordered the Mayor. Pearl Morgan went to the prison and by noon returned with her father and brother.

All afternoon the father worked about the river trying to find the body of his son, but up to a late hour last night his efforts have been unsuccessful. The boy's life was insured for \$8 in a life insurance company which is patronized by the poor to assure funeral expenses.

ful, but many of the members of his congregation criticize his course sharply.

MANY CHANGES
IN REVENUE LAW.Modified War Tax Measure Will
Go Into Effect at Midnight
on July 1.

SEVERAL IMPOSTS REMAIN.

Statement of the Condition of the
New Tax Verified by the Treasury
Department—How the
Stamps May Be Redeemed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, June 26.—Everybody is interested in the law modifying the war-revenue tax, which goes into effect at midnight of Monday, July 1. So many changes have been made that the following statement of the condition of the new tax has been prepared and submitted to the Treasury Department, where it is verified:

Will Not Be Taxed After June 30.
These are the taxes that will not be exacted after June 30:
Two-cent tax on bank checks.
One-cent on telegraph and telephone messages.
Ten cents on export bills of lading.
Twenty-five cents on warehouse receipts.
Two cents on each \$100 domestic money order.
One-half of 1 per cent on bond by guarantee company.
One-eighth on each 5 cents' worth of patent medicines.
Thirty-five cents on certificates of damages.
Two cents on certificates of deposit.
Ten cents on certificates not otherwise specified.

All charter party taxes abolished.
Four cents on each \$1 chewing gum.
Twenty dollars commercial brokers.
Two cents slight drafts.
Twenty-five cents to \$1 on leases.
One cent on express receipts.
One dollar to \$5 on manifests for Custom-house entry.

Twenty-five cents on each \$1.50 on trust mortgages and conveyances.
One-eighth cent on each 5 cents cosmetics and perfumery.
Ten cents on power of attorney to vote.
Two cents on each \$100 promissory notes.

The law has been modified in these respects:
On tobacco and snuff, discount 20 per cent is now allowed. The new law changes it to 15 cents a pound.
On cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000 a tax of \$1 per 1,000 is now charged; the new tax is 15 cents per pound.
On cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 \$1.50 is now charged; this is changed to 15 cents per pound on cigars weighing \$2 per 1,000 and 36 cents per pound on those valued at more than \$2 per 1,000.

On conveyances a tax of 50 cents each will be imposed by the law. At present all less than \$250 are exempt and all more than \$250 pay 25 cents for each \$500.

On beer a flat rate of \$1.00 internal revenue will be charged. The present tax is 2 cents per barrel with a 7½ per cent rebate. This rebate is repealed. Under the new law brewers will save 25 cents per barrel.

On foreign exchange the rate will be changed from 4 cents per \$100 to 2 cents per \$100.
An amendment excluding from taxation legacies of a charitable, religious, literary or educational nature went into effect March 1.

Foreign money orders by express or telegraph are reduced from 4 cents per \$100 to 2 cents per \$100.
On steamship tickets on which the tax now ranges from \$1 to \$5 there is an exemption of less than \$20. On \$20, 50 cents; for each \$20 or any part thereof, 50 cents.

The tax of sales of merchandise in actual transit has been repealed.
The tax of 1 cent for each \$100 sold at exchanges is retained.

The new taxes which were imposed and have been in force since April 1, are \$50 special on brokers and 7 cents per \$100 on bucket-shop transactions.
All of the other taxes which were imposed in the original revenue act of 1898 are retained.

New Stamps May Be Redeemed.
Stamps will not be redeemed in quantities of less than \$2 worth. The claimant must, moreover, make an affidavit and file it with the internal revenue officer of the district, stating from whom the stamps were purchased (generally a bank or stationer), accompanied also by an affidavit of the first purchaser of the stamps. Thus it is necessary for the claimant to trace the ownership and to secure affidavit of each owner back to the original purchaser from Uncle Sam.

Owners of imprinted instruments, checks, drafts and other documents, who want stamps thereon redeemed, must forward all such to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, either by express or registered letter, at their own expense; and once turned in to the Government for redemption, they cannot be returned to the owners.

There is a ruling that will prevent many from sending in their printed checks, because being in book form, and numbered serially, they will not care to give them up entirely, especially where there are only several dollars worth. So, when the trouble and expense of packing and the loss of checks is considered, few it is believed, will attempt to save a few dollars. The result will be that long after July 1 checks with the revenue stamps printed thereon will be in circulation.

LEADING TOPICS
—IN—
TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 4:30 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:25.
For Missouri—Fair Thursday, with cooler in the western portion; fair and cooler Friday; southerly winds.
For Illinois—Continued high temperature and partly cloudy weather Thursday and Friday night; light to fresh southerly winds.
For Arkansas—Fair Thursday; east to southeast winds.

1. Persuades Mayor to Release Her Father and Brother.
2. Banker's Daughter Swallows Poison.
3. Passengers Fought for Lifeboats.
4. Italy Protest Against Sugar Duty.
5. Sixteen Killed in Wreck at Peru.

6. Says King of England Is America's Friend.
7. Dual Churches Attacked by Mob.
8. Will Follow Trial for Treason.
9. Epileptic Falls on Street Car Fender.
10. Banker's Daughter Swallows Poison.
11. Death of Peter L. Foy.

12. Entries and Results at the Race Tracks.
13. Baseball News.
14. Shirt-Waist Men at Marriage Altar.
15. River Telegrams.

16. Editorial.
17. June Weddings.
18. German View of America's Commercial Movement.
19. Healthy Boom in St. Louis Realty.

20. The Railroads.
21. Republic Want Advertisements.
22. Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths, New Corporations.

23. Republic Want and Real Estate Advertisements.
24. Grain and Other Markets.
25. Financial News.

26. Light Receipts of Watermelons.
27. Strikers Attacked Police.

NATIONAL COMMISSION GOES OVER THE FAIR SITE.



The Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and National Commissioners examining the city map, under a tree on a hill, at the southwest corner of Forest Park; ex-Congressman Allen and L. D. Dozier in the foreground.

COMMISSIONERS VIEW SITE
WITH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Members Journey to Forest Park in Private Car, Accompanied by World's Fair Workers, Who Explain the Advantages of That Locality—Much Information Gathered.

COMMISSIONER PHILLIP D. SCOTT,
Of Arkansas, photographed in his room at the Planters Hotel. Mr. Scott is attending the session of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission.

The Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company yesterday morning accompanied the commission representing the United States Government, occupied the World's Fair offices all day yesterday. Conclusive action probably will be taken at a meeting of the commission called for 10 o'clock this morning.

The commission had planned to visit the site yesterday morning under conduct of the Executive Committee and to meet at noon at the Southern Hotel to pass upon it.

The site visit occupied the commissioners until late in the afternoon. It was almost 5 o'clock before they returned to the Southern Hotel. They were dusty, hot, sunburned and worn. As soon as the meeting was called to order Commissioner Betts of Connecticut moved that the further consideration of the site be postponed until a meeting of the commission called for the morning. This was concurred in unanimously.

Only one member of the commission was absent yesterday—former Senator George W. McBride of Oregon. He was expected to reach St. Louis yesterday about noon, but failed. He is expected to reach the city to-day and to meet with the commission.

COMMISSIONERS AS GUESTS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Last evening the Government Commissioners took dinner at the Suburban Garden with the members of the Executive Committee. The invitation of the Garden management offering all the privileges of the place was extended through President Francis. The party spent the entire evening at the resort.

The next Saengerfest will be held in St. Louis in 1903. Secretary Stevens yesterday received a telegram from Charles Schweickardt, one of the St. Louisans who had been assigned to bring the next Saengerfest to St. Louis, announcing "St. Louis chosen by acclamation for next Saengerfest in 1903. Constitution changed to make this possible."

The constitution of the singing societies, as it stood before the meeting yesterday, provided for a quadrennial meeting. This provision was changed to allow the St. Louis meeting in 1903.

PROMOTERS OF OTHER SITES PROMISE THEIR SUPPORT.
The promoters of sites which were not selected by the Executive Committee are assuring the World's Fair authorities that they have in nowise been made hostile to the Fair by the failure of their site projects.

Alex. Smith, advocate of the Carondelet site, called at the World's Fair offices yesterday. "I move to make the selection of Forest Park unanimous," he told Assistant Secretary Bartholow.

A letter was received from E. H. Bickley and John L. Grether of the Northwest State Association saying:

PROGRESS IN WORLD'S FAIR WORK.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission spent all yesterday morning and a large part of the afternoon inspecting Forest Park, the site selected for the World's Fair.
The commission probably will approve the site unanimously at a meeting called for 10 o'clock this morning.
Advocates of sites which were not selected have called at the World's Fair offices or have written to approve the selection of Forest Park.
At a meeting in Buffalo yesterday, St. Louis, 1903, was selected for the next National Saengerfest.
Chevalier Trentanova has arrived with letters to the World's Fair management from prominent citizens of Italy, authorizing him to arrange for an exhibit of Italian art.

BUSY WITH FINAL STEP
IN SELECTION OF SITE.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission Expected to Formally Approve Forest Park for Location of World's Fair To-Day—National Saengerfest to Be Held in St. Louis in 1903—Many Suggestions for Name Are Received.

The final step in the selection of Forest Park as the site for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, its approval by the commission representing the United States Government, occupied the World's Fair authorities all day yesterday. Conclusive action probably will be taken at a meeting of the commission called for 10 o'clock this morning.

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"We congratulate the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on the determination of a site and express the hope that all citizens will accept the situation and lend their support to insure the opening of the Fair on time and its success."

Foreign architects who do not realize that St. Louis is the World's Fair will not be in want of specific popular names to designate it, such as "The Forest City" or "The City on the Seven Hills," are sending suggestions to the World's Fair offices as to such a popular name. Alfred C. Clas, an architect of Milwaukee, writes:

"I have no doubt, by this time, a thousand or more suggestions as to what your Exposition—the World's Fair—ought to be like. With your permission I will add another to the vast number. The Pan-American Exposition is called 'The Midway City.' The Columbian Exposition at Chicago had its buildings carried out mostly in the classic lines and was considered a great architectural success. This Exposition was called 'The White City.'"

"My scheme for your Exposition is to reproduce either the city of Athens, Rome, Sparta or Olympia. The latter is perhaps the best adapted for the purpose, and call it 'The Ancient City.'"

One of the latest suggestions of a substitute name for the "Midway" is made by H. S. Parker, who writes to the World's Fair office: "I suggest the simple word 'Arcade.'"

F. P. Altherton offers the following suggestion: "It is the intention to grow the various playhouses in a circle under one roof, name it 'The Audiums.' If they are to be lined up on a street name it 'The Playway.' As a further suggestion, have a main building with a dome at the end of a street, with playhouses on both sides, naming it 'The Audiums Playway.'"

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RAILROADS BEGIN THEIR
PREPARATIONS FOR FAIR.

The problem that now confronts railroads entering St. Louis is how to get to the World's Fair grounds and furnish the proper transportation facilities for freight and passenger traffic.

The Washburn and the St. Louis line, formerly the Colorado line, run through Forest Park and directly by the World's Fair site. The St. Louis line proper terminates at Forsyth Junction, but it has trackage rights over the Washburn, so that for all practical purposes, it enjoys the same advantages.

The Washburn will have to put in what are called "bumping" tracks or sidings at the grounds, to facilitate the handling of freight and passenger trains. As ground is rather costly in that vicinity new the out-

lay on the part of the Washburn will be considerable sum, many placing it as high as \$20,000. The erection of a suitable passenger station probably will involve upon the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

MISSOURI PACIFIC AND PRINCE CARRIAGES.
The Missouri Pacific and Prince car companies' lines run to the southeast of the proposed site and although no definite plans have been formed, it is thought that both companies will build upon lines from a point at or near Cheltenham, in a northwesterly direction, to the grounds. In anticipation of the selection of the Forest Park site, the